WATCHING AND WISHING. would I were the golden light That shines around thee now, As slumber shades the spotless white Of that unclouded brow! It watches through each changeful dream Thy features' varied play ; It meets thy waking eyes' soft gleam By dawn-by opening day.

Oh, would I were the crimson veil Above thy couch of snow, To dye that cheek so soft, so pale, With my reflected glow. Oh, would I were the cord of gold Whose tassel set with pearls, Just meets the silken covering's fold, And rests upon thy curls.

Dishevel'd in thy rosy sleep, And shading soft thy dreams; Across their bright and raven sweep The golden tassel gleams ! I would be anything for thee, My love-my radiant love-A flower, a bird, for sympathy, A watchful star above.

A GOLD WATCH IN A RAG-BAG-A TRUE STORY.

Fortunes do not always spring from great in vestments or ten thousand dollar capitals Small savings are oftentimes the germs of wealth and independence—cent upon cent, half dime upon half dime, dollar upon dollar—these are the foundations that most frequently uphold golden structures. Never suffer yourself to say—" It's only a cent or two—not worth sa-ving!" Only a cent or two!—Put it back into your pocket—keep it there, and it will be a great deal easier for you to say "No" to your-self, when the impulse comes to squander a dollar or two, or even a hundred dollars or

Not even a pin, not even a stray piece of twine, not even a scrap of white cloth, is too worthless to save. You never will grow rich

worthless to save. You never will grow rich
by piling money together, as long as you do
not understand the practical meaning of the
good old proverb, "Waste not, want not."

Perhaps a little anecdote—a simple relation
of facts that really happened—may serve to
illustrate our subject better than aught else.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn.,
was in the habit of putting out shirts to make,
for a large clothing establishment, to a number
of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting
of these there were a great many little odds and of women in the neighboracod. In the cutting of these there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was, of course, to toss them into the fire.

"No," she reflected; "I will save them as

they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinman for some kitcher rticle or other."
So she let them lie, housewife-like, and in

few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing the destination of the scraps, advised that

should be sent to a paper-mill, at som

"They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tio."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a

few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he, laughingly, "you may have all the money you can make out of

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direc-tion of the paper-mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new, rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to send it for some little ornament was checked.

"No," she resolved; "all my rag-money shall go into the savings bank."

And into the savings bank it went, accord-ingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principal accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch.

Forty dollars was the price.
"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag money

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags. We will not pause to chronicle the envy and astonishment of those ladies of the vicinity o whom a gold watch was as unattainable as th Kohinoor diamond, yet who thought "it was not worth while" to save the clippings from their work tables!

Yet, this was not the end of it. The bank

fund, of which the bundle of rags was the ori gin, now amounts to over twenty-five hundred dollars!

"I do not know how it has accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars carried to the bank when I went to the city-a little interest added on from to time—it has grown up, almost without thought or care on my part," Reader! is not this example worth follow-

ing? Our moral is a simple one—save the trilies, if you would be rich!—Life Illustrated.

Miscellaneous Items.

Captain Meigs, who commands the United States forces in the fort at Tortugas, des-patches to the Government that he is now sufficiently reinforced to defy any power.

There are now three thousand Minute Mer enrolled at Baltimore, who meet at different headquarters nightly, and swearing eternal fi-delity to the Union.

The Breckinridge National Guard and the

Southern Volunteers united, also comprise a large organization, who favor a Southern con-They are waiting further develop ments. Both organizations drill privately.

A company of sixty free negroes from North Carolina, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday, who are emigrating to Ohio for safety.

A little fellow, seven years old, was picked up the other day in a leaky skiff on the Mississippi. He was half frozen, and stated that he had run away from home in St. Louis, and was steering for Chicago.

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

The laboring classes of New York have in the savings banks of that city, \$4,000,000, more than the entire valuation of Charleston, negroes included .- Louisville Journal.

The Charleston custom house, seized by the South Carolina authorities, and surmounted with the Palmetto flag, has cost the Federal Government \$2,000,000. The sum of \$500,000 is now needed for its completion. consent that the Federal Government shall convey the mails for her, give her equally gracious consent that it shall go on and finish the building of her custom-house? — Louisville formal.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

WASHINGTON BRANCH. CHANGE OF HOURS. O's and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, the trains will run as follows: Leave Washington:

First train at 6.20 A. M. Second train at 7.40 A. M. Third train at 3.10 P. M., Express. Fourth train at 6 P. M. Leave Baltimore :

First train at 4.15 A. M., Express. Second train at 8.35 A. M. Third at 3.10 P. M. Fourth at 4.20 P. M., Express.

The first, second, and third trains from Washington connect through to Philadelphia and The second and third connect at Washington

Junction with trains for the West, South, and Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis. For Norfolk take the 7.40 A. M. train.

For the accommodation of the way travel be-

tween Washington and Laurel, a passenger car will be attached to the tonnage train which

leaves at 12 M.
On Saturday the 3.10 P. M. train goes to
Philadelphia only.
jan 4
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ginia avenue, Navy Yard. CONSTANTLY on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing

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No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington BAR, Sheet, and Hoop Iron; Horse-shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Burden's Patent Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails; Cast, Shear, and blister Steel; Anvils, Bellows, and Vices; Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Lead Pipe; Leaded Roof-ing Tin; Bright Tin of all kinds; Block Tin, Zinc, and Copper; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire Carriage Bows and Curtain Canvas, Hubs Nails, Brads, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Pulleys, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Files, Boring and Mortice Machines, and Grindstones, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Forks, &c.

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SAUCES, &c. CHOW CHOW, American. CHOW CHOW,

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PICCOLILLY,
White and Brown ONIO'S, Sauces. Worcestershire Sauce, Soyer's Sultana, Reading, Harvey, and Anchovy SAUCES.
For sale by JESSE B. WILSON,

G. W. GOODALL.

Plumber and Gas and Steam Fitter 564 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge, Washington A LL orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on rea-

nable terms. Personal attention given to every department of the business.

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AND

DR. SOUTHEY'S

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC, For the Cure of all Acute and Chronic Venereal Diseases.

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Long-standing cases of Gonorrhoza, Gleet, Spasmodic Stricture, Pain in the Loins, Gravel, Burning in the Urinary Passage, have been cured by the subscriber with these Mixtures, in more than eleven hundred cases, during the past nine years, including the most aggravated forms of Syphilis—in some cases where the disease was making rapid headway in its most horrible forms, eating away the nose throat, &c.

The Mixture for Gonorrhoea is not nauseous, and is guarantied to cure, in from three to seven days, cases of the longest standing. Prepared and sold at

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pages, and 150 choice Engravings—all at the low price of \$1 a year, in advance. Single copies 10 cts. New subscribers will marvel that they have been so long strangers to this Young Pro-

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327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh 6. streets, south side.

Organization of the Departments. STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of cur foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight; as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass.) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton.) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Liberarian.

Diplomatic Branch.-This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic sgents of the Unite States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of

the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to the ose officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and

The Disbursing Agent .- He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disburse-ment of which the Department is charged.

The Translator .- His duties are to furnish such The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of attendies, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Pepartment; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business-The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and att ches certificates to papers pre-sented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business: immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the other than the diplomatic and consular.

Cerk of Pardons and Passports —He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records pass-ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. Hon. Jesemiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assist-ant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of

the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor

of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses,

chased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of con-viction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the ju-dicial and legal business of the Government. 5. The conduct and argument of all suits in he Supreme Court of the United States in which

the Government is concerned.

6 The supervision of all other suits arising in to the Supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.) two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public s rvice:

1st. The Public Lands.—The chief of this tu-reau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bur au is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made b former Governments, by sales, donations, of gran's for schools, in litary bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia mil tary bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in leu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its princiral officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various

2d. Pensions.—The present head of this bureau 2d. Pennons.—The present head of this burrau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and equent wars in which the United States have engaged. Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians - Commissioner of Indian Affairs A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief C.erk, and about fifteen other subor linate Clerks.

4th. Patent Office,-Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and perform-ance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of pa ents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and im-provements;" the collection of statistics rela-ting to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chi-f Clerk—who is by law the acting Commis-sioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner-twelve principal and twelve assistan Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a consid rable numper of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugert, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the De-partment of State, according to the laws regula-ting copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters permining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besides these four principal branches of the new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the country of the United States Courts, the manage-Besides these four principal branches of this ted States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to agement of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific

coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Con. ress, and elsewhere also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty fith Congress. These valuable works are dis-tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-ceive them, and to such "colleges, public libra-ries, athenmoms, literary and scientific institu-tions, boards of trade, or public sesociations," as shall be designated by the members of Con-

The Department requires an additional build ing for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office are all crowded into the Patent Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be re-quired at an early day for the pse of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offi-ces of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Au-ditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties

of these several offices, and of the force employed

therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secre Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the accounts of the laws. ernment, and of the execution of the laws con-cerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the ma rine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Me-dill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He pre-scribes the mode of keeping and rendering ac-counts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifier the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq. Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks He prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis bursements, and for the building and repairin custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies th balances arising thereon. First Auditor's Office .- Thomas L. Sn

First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receive and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expend-itures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision Second Auditor's Office.-Thomas J. D. Fuller

Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon. Third Auditor's Office.-Robert J.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Alkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for he ses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Execute Auditor's Office.—A. L. O'Rannon Esq.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Department, and reports the balances to Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direc-tion of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office. - Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Additor of the Treasury for the Post Office Deartment, and one bundred and fourteen Clerks He receives and adjusts all accounts arising for the service of the Post Office Department. decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in pay-ment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office .- Samuel Casey, Esq., Treas er, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Co troller, and upon warrants drawn by the Post-master General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon

Register's Office.-Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their nafe keeping.

Solicitor's Office. Hon. Junius Hillyer, Solicitor,

and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) in payment of debts due the ross of the same nefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ez-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander: E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of lighthouses, light-ressels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment. Light-House Board .- Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical

Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.
Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of

longitudes. Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division. Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division. Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in

charge of miscellaneous divisions. Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent. George Mathiot, Electrotypist. Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office De-partment are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspec-tion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office .- Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteer Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the eslablishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superin-tendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements. Contract Office .- William H. Dundas, Esq.

Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twen-ty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the ty-six cieras. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution and the results. the points of mail distribution, and the regula-tions for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occa-sional mail lettings, and the adjustment and exe-cution of the contracts. All, applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrange-ments, and the appointment of Mail Messengers should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service no under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings arising. and the reports of the mail lettings, giving statement of each bid; also, of the contract made, the new service originated, the curtail-ments ordered, and the additional allowances

granted within the year. Finance Office .- A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty clerks. To this office are assigned the supervis-ion and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the Department the issing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervis-ion of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of post-age, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their cer-tificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. Cements, Keq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen cierks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certific tes of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaste General; furnishing blanks for mail registers and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be neces-sary to secure a faithful and exact performance

all mail contracts. All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stam s, are under the su-pervision of this office, and should be reported

letters, mail depredations, or other violations law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or

imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT. The Navy DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, vis: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Bepair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed

therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isnac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval est oblishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him. of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of reasels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superin-

as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps form: also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance atores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, gaus, powder.

of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William

intendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R.
Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mr. 7
sengers, and one Laborer. The following bureaus are attached to this Department.

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at
the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott,

the bead of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants.—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Williams, and Capt. J. P. Garesche; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out.

naster General's Office.—Brevet Major Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General. Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Messenger. Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews, District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Messenger.

sions are made out.

Commissary General's Office.—General George

Commissary General's Office.—General George Gibson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt. A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger. Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Law-son, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. R. C. Wood; three Clerks and one Messenger. Engineer Office.—Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer; Assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five

Clerks and one Messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. I. C. Woodruff; five Clerks and one Messenger.

Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Maynadier; eight Clerks and one Messenger.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geograph-

cal and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognise no political prin-ciple other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and de-fend, separately and unitedly, these great prin-ciples of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, beagainst all chemies, at home and abroad, be-lieving thereby peace may once more be re-stored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, estab-States to maintain a more perfect union, estab-lish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, pro-vide for the common defence, promote the gen-eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

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Washington, D. C.



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